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LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
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RECENT TRENDS IN ARGENTINA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

Argentina's economy depends heavily on agricultural exports. From 1950 to 1955, crops and animals and forest products represented about 95 percent of the total value of Argentina's exports. At the same time, the livestock industry alone contributed about 50 to 60 percent of agricultural exports.

Production of meat in 1956 set a new record. It was 15 percent more than in 1955 and 35 percent over 1939. Both total and per capita consumption also reached record proportions in 1956.

Exports of meat from Argentina in 1956 were 40 percent over those in 1955 and the largest since 1942 and 1943. Exports in the first quarter of 1957 now show large increases over those in the same period of the previous 2 years. The increased exports have been stimulated by favorable measures instituted by the new government: increase in dollar exchange rate; depreciation of the peso; abolition of multiple exchange rate schemes; and increase in prices paid to livestock producers. All these measures encourage increased marketing of livestock and exports. However, a more recent government action, discontinuing subsidies to meat-packing firms, has depressed cattle prices somewhat and also increased meat prices to consumers. Recent government measures also tend to raise the price of grains and oilseeds over livestock prices.

Cost of meat production in Argentina is competitive with that of most other countries, including the United States. However, U.S. pork, lard, tallow and greases, variety meats, and hides and skins are successfully meeting Argentine competition internationally, despite trade barriers and dollar shortages in many importing countries.

If Argentina's level of per capita meat consumption continues, meat production at the present level will not meet domestic demand and still allow for exports. Argentina thus may become a minor, rather than a major, exporter in the years ahead. An increase in meat production in Argentina is dependent on improvements in farm management, breeding and feeding and other agricultural practices.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

Topography and Climate.--Due to its topography and extremes of climate, Argentina has a central cereal and livestock zone which comprises about 25 percent of the country's total area and produces the bulk of its agricultural output. This area includes nearly all of the provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires, and a small part of La Pampa. It extends 575 miles from north to south, and 360 miles east to west, and approximates in size the combined areas of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The entire area is flat. The rainfall varies from 18 to 40 inches a year. Although frosts occur, the ground seldom freezes. There is grazing almost the year around.

Pastures.--Pastures, which cover large acreage, have a special importance in Argentina because cattle and sheep raising are almost exclusively grazing industries. As a rule, steers are fattened on pastures, and only in cases of extreme drought are they fed corn. Pasture quality in the various areas directly determines the number, kind, and quality of livestock.

Alfalfa does especially well in the major part of the main cereal and livestock zone and provides fine pasturage for the fattening of steers, On the southeastern side of Buenos Aires Province, alfalfa does not do well; natural grasses, however, provide good pasture land for cattle and sheep breeding. Sheep grazing is well established in Patagonia, a dry region where pastures are poor in the south but better in the northeast.

As early as 1900, expansion of world markets for meat and livestock products stimulated interest in Argentine pasture improvement. Foreign grasses from many sources were introduced. Among them was alfalfa, which was quickly established. It is now considered "queen" of the forage crops in Argentina. Although the main alfalfa-growing area is the Pampa, countrywide acreage of alfalfa is now larger than that of any other crop and is increasing annually. It provides excellent pastures from September through March. Corn and Sudan grass supplement these pastures in February and March. Rye, oats, and barley pastures are relied upon for quick grasses, and for the finishing of steers from June to September.

Cattle fattening in Argentina is closely allied to alfalfa growing. The ease with which this feed is grown in the main livestock zone and the facility it offers for direct pasturage throughout the year have undoubtedly helped the development of Argentina's cattle industry, accounting in large measure for the high quality and comparatively low cost of local beef. The trend of alfalfa growing is, in fact, a barometer to the increase in livestock production (Table 1 and 2).

There are few countries in which returns from pastures and crops compete as directly as in Argentina. Converting a tract of grazing land into grain farms involves considerations other than financial returns. Livestock grazing has been the traditional source of wealth in Argentina, and a symbol of social and economic standing. In shifting from livestock grazing to grain farming the "estanciero" not only gives up personal direction of extensive herds and flocks, but also his "estancia" (large estate) mode of living.

While greater demand for grain and livestock products has increased the value of his land, it has also called for more intensive pasture improvement and a greater emphasis on grain farming. Many estancieros, therefore, have been led to include grain farming; in some areas there has been a shift to grain; small operators in Santa Fe Province, who operate strictly in the corn and cereal zone, have tended to become mixed grain and livestock operators.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Cattle.--Leading beef cattle breeds in Argentina are the Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus. Shorthorn is the most numerous. The livestock industry has achieved breeding standards which enable it to supply foreign markets with beef of uniform and desirable quality. Argentine breeders have gone to great effort and expense to obtain fine stock from the United Kingdom and the United States. In general, there is widespread distribution of uniformly good-type beef cattle in Argentina and Argentine beef has a good reputation abroad.

The dairy industry in Argentina contributes to both beef and milk production. There has been, however, a marked switch to the true dairy type of farming in the main dairy zones, although a considerable amount of milk is still produced by dual-purpose cattle. In many of the butter and cheese districts, beef calves and milk production represent an equal income.

Production of cattle in Argentina has been increasing steadily since the drought years of 1950-52. Total cattle population in June 1956 has been estimated at 45,396,431 head. However, increased marketings of young stock and the slow depletion of older cattle indicate that cattle population is not likely to increase but will remain at about the same level--at least for the present and in the very near future.

One of the inducements for increased marketing in 1956 probably was the high prices received by Argentine farmers.

Slaughter of livestock in 1956 was record high and the marketing of cattle was steady. Marketing was very sensitive to price changes in 1956. During the fall months, prices were more attractive to producers; as a consequence, there were more animals at slaughter houses than during the drought period of 1950-52. Total slaughter of cattle for 1956 was estimated at a record of 11.7 million head, an increase of 1,700,000 head, or 17 percent over the record slaughter in 1955. It appears to have been excessive in relation to the size of herds in the country (Table 3).

According to the Argentine National Meat Board figures, slaughter of breeding animals rarely accounts for more than 34 to 35 percent of total stocks; last year it was 37.6 percent--an all-time record, even exceeding the 1951 level at the height of the drought (Table 4).

Cow and heifer slaughter was 17.9 percent of stocks in 1956. This was the highest percentage ever recorded, and greater than the 4-year average of 13 percent, which is considered normal. On this basis, 1956 slaughter

exceeded normal annual slaughter by 1,200,000 head. It is obvious that such large-scale liquidation of breeding stock will probably have an adverse affect on the Argentine cattle population for 2 or 3 years hence.

The National Meat Board draws attention to main features of slaughter returns for 1956: (1) the large slaughter of steers, and (2) the marketing for slaughter of an unusually large number of heifers (600,000)--50 percent over 1955 and 200 percent over 1954. Among explanations given for this trend are: a tendency to shift from cattle raising to crop farming in view of the more attractive prices now offered for grain, and the return to cattle fattening activities by a number of farmers who had gone in for cattle breeding prior to 1955 because they had difficulty obtaining a normal supply of cattle for fattening.

Hogs.--Considering the large amount of corn raised in Argentina, the hog industry is comparatively small. It supplies the small domestic demand for pork products, and provides the exports of frozen pork, lard, and other pork products. Pork production has not kept pace with other meat production because it entails more intensive and methodical practices.

Due to the nature and size of their land holdings, estancia owners find that hog raising involves too much attention and supervision. Tenant farmers usually grow only one crop--corn,wheat or flax--as the case may be. Owner-operators are the largest grain producers. Many large land owners object to the raising of hogs by their tenant farmers, who are restricted from using more than 5 to 10 percent of their rented area as pasture for work animals and a few cows. On the small owner-operated farms, these conditions do not apply. The number of farmers raising hogs, however, is relatively small.

Hog production practices are influenced by the extremely commercial character of the industry as a whole. Some of the hogs on farms are fed on skim milk or whey, but most hogs are raised exclusively on pasture and corn.

The bulk of marketable hogs are produced on farms carrying from 10 to 40 sows. About 20 percent are raised on large-scale operated farms with 500 or more sows. In general, hogs in Argentina are not given as much attention as in most countries. Housing and equipment are kept at a minimum. Farrowing is usually out in the open with little or no protection from bad weather.

Hogs have abundant alfalfa pasturage most of the year. Supplementary rye and barley pastures are provided for fall litters. It is estimated that the first 130 pounds of weight are made largely on pasture, with corn used as a grain supplement. Most hogs are marketed at 220 pounds. Pork production costs are probably on a par with other countries. The quality of pork produced in Argentina is reportedly not as high as that of pork produced in leading European exporting countries, where hog-feeding practices are vastly different. The quality of Argentine pork would probably improve if the hog diet of pasturage were supplemented to a greater extent with grain through the growing period. In recent years,

the Argentine hog industry has been heavily overshadowed by cattle raising and, to a lesser extent, by sheep raising. Hog numbers in 1956 were estimated at 3.9 million, and hog slaughter for 1956 at 2.4 million. Previously, hog slaughter had been on the decline because hog producers were unable to compete with non-agricultural enterprises for labor. More recently, however, farm labor has not been attracted to the cities as it was under the Peron regimé.

The hog population in recent years has remained static; slaughter was slightly higher than in 1955, when it was a little over 1 million head. These hogs were not consumed locally, most of them being exported. Low prices in the United Kingdom, however, have not encouraged Argentine packers and producers and, despite government aid to both packers and producers, current production does not appear to be profitable. Even locally-consumed pork is subsidized.

Lard.--Current lard production and exports are sharply below World War II levels. In 1955, Argentina's lard exports were estimated at 10 million pounds, compared with peak exports in 1945 of nearly 120 million pounds. Lard exports in 1955 went to Chile, Peru, and Brazil.

Sheep.--In 1956, Argentina's sheep population was estimated at 43.9 million head, not including lambs (Table 2). There has been a slow but steady decrease in sheep numbers since the prewar period. The wool clip in the 1955-56 season was 419 million pounds. The present increased price of wool and the increase granted in the price of sheep and lambs could act as a stimulus to the sheep industry, provided that pastures are improved at the same time.

Approximately one-third of the sheep industry of Argentina is centered in Patagonia. This area is often swept by strong winds, rising to over 70 miles an hour. The sheep in Patagonia provide most of the fine-apparel wools for export and for Argentina's expanding textile industry. Predominant breeds in Patagonia are Corriedale, Merino, and Romney Marsh. Medium and coarse-wool breeds are raised in the province of Buenos Aires. The only incentive for expansion of sheep numbers in Patagonia is the 1956 government announcement of new minimum prices for Patagonian sheep meat, which are estimated to be about 30 percent higher than the old prices.

From 1888 to 1934--nearly half a century--there was a gradual, almost uninterrupted increase in average production of wool per head (Table 5). This indicated the improved breeding and feeding practices. Periods of low production have probably been due to drought or other weather conditions.

Hides and Skins.--Production of cattle hides and calf skins in 1956 increased about 20 percent over 1955. This increase was directly related to increased slaughter of cattle which began in October 1955. Total production of cow hides and calf skins during 1956 was about 14 million pieces, compared with only 11.6 million pieces in 1955. Trade in hides and skins is discussed below.

TRADE

The livestock industry is Argentina's leading agricultural enterprise, contributing on an average from 50 to 60 percent of the total value of agricultural exports.

Total shipments of meat for the first quarter of 1957 were 270.5 million pounds, compared with 191.5 and 154.0 million pounds in 1956 and 1955, respectively, during the same period. With the fall of the Peron regime and the adoption of new marketing policies by the new government in 1955, exportation of meat has increased. As stated above, slaughter of cattle, sheep, and hogs was substantially larger in the 1955-56 marketing season than in the previous season; meat exports in 1955-56 likewise were larger than the 1953-54 level (Tables 6 and 7).

Meat exports in 1955 to the United Kingdom were 613 million pounds--about 90 percent of total meat exports. The 1956 exports to the United Kingdom are estimated at 811 million pounds, about 84 percent of total estimated meat exports (Tables 8 and 9).

Frozen and chilled beef exports from Argentina were stimulated during the close of the 19th century when U.S. exports began to decline and meat requirements of the United Kingdom and continental Europe increased. As early as 1903, the United States was exporting 297.6 million pounds of frozen and chilled beef to the United Kingdom, but by 1912 its exports were almost nil. Argentina, on the contrary, built its exports to the United Kingdom up from 336.9 million pounds in 1905 to 1,615 million pounds in 1924, after which they continuously declined up to 1935. During and since World War II, production soared, but exports have not reached the prewar record levels. Chilled and canned meats have been important exchange earners with the canned product a most important dollar earner. As a result of increased domestic consumption of meat and strict government controls, beef exports in recent years have not been high (Table 10).

Ships' manifests indicate Eastern European countries received approximately 30 percent of Argentina's hide exports in 1956, but since a part of the shipments to the Netherlands were actually in transit to the Soviet Bloc, the true percentage was much higher.

The Argentine price on heavy steer hides through 1956 rose about 35 percent, whereas the world market price rise was only 10 percent. Several factors served to prevent a direct connection between domestic and foreign price movements, of which the most important were the "aforo" system (a type of indirect control over exports) and the free market peso quotation.

To fix exporters' foreign exchange obligations, the Central Bank of Argentina sets "aforos" on the different export commodities. The exporter must sell foreign exchange to the Central Bank at the official rate of 18 pesos to the dollar (minus a 25 percent retention in the case of hides) for the amount of the "aforo". The remaining foreign exchange may be disposed of on the free market, where the rate ranged from 45 down to 30 and up again to 37 pesos to the dollar during 1956. In late July 1956, the aforos on

hides were lowered 20 percent. The increasing value of the free market dollar, vis-a-vis the peso, largely accounted for the steady domestic price rise in hides in the closing months of 1956.

Exports of cow hides and calf skins in 1956 were estimated at 11.8 million pieces (Table 11), about 55.5 percent over 1955 exports of 7.6 million pieces. On the average, each hide was valued at $5, making the total value for 1956 about $59 million.

Since the end of World War II, pork production has continued low, and exports relatively unimportant, except in 1956, when both production and exports increased (Table 10 and 12).

In 1951-52, Argentina's lard customers consisted of 13 countries. By 1953, only 3 importing countries were left--Chile, Peru, and Brazil. Lard exports, which amounted to 10,200 metric tons in 1951-52, have dropped substantially.

Exports of lamb and mutton were much larger in 1954 and 1955 than in 1956. Exports of mutton in 1955 were down from 1954, but above 1953. The average price for mutton exported to countries other than the United Kingdom in 1955 was $287 per ton, f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Most mutton exports went to the U.S.S.R., and lamb shipments to the United Kingdom (Table 7).

Five large packing plants in Buenos Aires, LaPlate, and Rosario, do most of the export business in fresh meat and meat products, as well as a considerable part of the fresh meat business in these cities. They also handle a large volume of canned and special meat products. These large packers usually have buyers in the field who are informed by the estancias as to grades of meat available. The grading, in many instances, is carried out in the fields of the estancias. Grades are classified as chillers, freezers, consumers (domestic consumption), and canners.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The Peron regime stimulated exports of meat through direct subsidy payments to exporters, barter sales, and the use of multiple exchange rates. Larger profits were permitted for meat exported than for meat sold domestically. The meat subsidy was three-fold: (1) a direct subsidy on consumption of meat in the Federal Capital; (2) compensatory payment to packing houses for operational losses, arising principally from the regulation of working conditions and the stipulation of working hours; (3) compensatory payment for losses incurred under the system of guaranteed prices for all grades of meat, including those for domestic consumption. The direct subsidy of meat consumption in the Federal Capital diverted exportable meat to domestic consumption and restricted the market for other classes of meat. It reduced the salability of cattle formerly used for domestic consumption. The system imposed a uniform tax, direct or indirect (through inflation) on the Argentine people in favor of the government.

The Peron government also bought grain at low prices and sold it in the international market at high prices. As a result, many farmers switched

from grain to livestock production, with less attendant labor problems and more security on their investment (Table 13).

Cereal crop acreage was reduced by the old regimė by the "freezing" of rural rentals over a period of years. This measure forced the landowners to get back their land from the tenant farmers and thereafter maintain it as pastures. The loss of crop production upset the normal rotation between livestock and the arable farming practiced by the tenants.

Lack of refrigerated space for overseas shipments and internal truck and rail transportation also caused the livestock industry to suffer considerably during the Peron regimė. It will still be several years before the present government can make needed repairs and replacements.

The new government, installed in 1955, has instituted various agricultural policies and programs to partially replace previous policies and curtail the downward trend in production and exports. Some of these recent government policies are: (1) liberalization of the exchange rate; (2) raising of livestock prices to producers; and (3) negotiations of trade and payment agreements (Table 14).

The latest government decree-law (February 23, 1957), which did not take full effect at the time, abolished ceiling prices, wholesale and retail, on all types of beef, and discontinued compensation payments, or subsidies to the packing establishments, for all types of cattle except steers. Subsidies were continued on steers slaughtered for the export trade; in the case of steer beef for the local butcher trade, the government subsidy was reduced to only 30 centavos per kilogram, compared with 2 pesos previously paid. 1/

The new government measures have already led to an increase in 1955 and 1956 exports over those in previous years. At present, exports are large, and they will probably continue to be during the current marketing year.

To alleviate pressure on the congested cattle market, the National Meat Institute of Argentina recently cautioned producers against sending young and excessively young animals to market. Plans have also been announced to dispose of lower-grade animals by advancing refrigerators the costs of accumulating additional stocks of preserved beef.

Current price readjustments for both grain and livestock have created more interest in grain cultivation than in livestock. This has resulted in the marketing of older animals normally kept for herd maintenance. To cope with this pressing problem, the government has authorized the sale of manufactured meat, "bone-in," to West Germany. In addition, cow and bull meat, "bone-in," is to be shipped to other countries, and the Minister of Commerce has been empowered to finance the purchase of inferior grades of animals in order to accumulate additional stocks of preserved beef. This system will remain in force as long as economic factors justify its application, and will be terminated as soon as accumulated stocks held by packers have dropped to the average monthly level of 1955.

1/ Exchange rate July 15, 1957: 18 pesos per dollar.

The most recent government decree-law provides that the newly-organized "Junta Nacional de Carnes" shall be composed of 10 members appointed by the government and subject to ratification by the Senate. Although the present organization will have the same functions as the original Junta, it will be government-controlled, and the trade will be represented in an advisory capacity. Producers will be represented by livestock breeders, and not by members of the fattening industry. The law also stipulated that livestock producers must contribute 2.5 percent of the value of all sales of cattle, sheep, and hogs, whether the sales are intended for export or domestic consumption. Funds thus accumulated will be distributed as follows: up to 30 percent toward "Junta" expenses; 10 percent for livestock studies and research; and 60 percent for personnel to work on projects of a commercial or industrial nature, with the purpose of protecting the livestock industry and improving productivity.

The powers of the Junta Nacional de Carnes are far-reaching. It has the authority to fix livestock and meat prices and to grant licenses to packers and marketing agencies. It establishes classes and grades of livestock and meat for domestic consumption and export. It recommends the quantities of livestock and meat products to be exported, sets export standards, promotes the creation of marketing facilities for livestock and meat, channels domestic consumption, develops export markets, regulates shipments, and controls shipping space. It also is responsible for collecting and publishing information on livestock markets and prices, both domestic and foreign.

The Government of Argentina has also established a National Institute of Agriculture and Livestock Technology to encourage, strengthen, and coordinate agricultural--and, specifically, livestock--research, through improved technical processes and agricultural industry, extension services, and guidance of rural activity. The National Institute is to be an autonomous State organization which will operate nationwide and adjust its functions in accordance with directives of the National Executive Power in all matters concerning agricultural and livestock technology.

The Argentine Treasury, in its effort to maintain fixed prices on meat for local consumption and still raise the price to cattle producers, announced that it paid the equivalent of $5,979,000 to meat packers for the period Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, 1956. The subsidy for the months of Oct.-Dec. 1956 was estimated at about $2 million. This subsidy was paid to packers to cover losses on meat sold for domestic consumption at fixed low prices.

The Argentine Government is making every effort to stimulate production and exports. In addition to giving the industry financial support, the government has invited specialists from the United Nations agencies to give technical assistance.

The new government's multilateral trade and payments agreements negotiated with Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom will undoubtedly exhaust the export market of meat and meat products, and will facilitate financial settlements

with these countries. Also, some European countries have agreed to extend payments over a period of 10 years on Argentine obligations about to fall due.

To eliminate the confusion created by the multiple exchange rate for exports, the Argentine Government established a rate of 18 pesos per dollar in 1956. The previous exchange rate fluctuated between 5 and 13.9 pesos. This new rate applies to most agricultural exports, including meats. On all exports which are subject to the retention tax, the government deducts a percentage of the f.o.b. value for the National Economic Recovery Fund.

In December 1955, the price of cattle to producers was raised by 15 percent. Since May 1956, the price of steer and yearling calves has been raised an additional 20 percent.

To alleviate the temporary over-supply of certain classes of cattle, exports of live cattle were authorized in 1956 (Table 15). Large quantities of "bone-in" meat exports were also authorized for the same reason.

The price of hogs to producers was increased by 14 percent in 1956. To encourage the pork industry, the government authorized the export of 95 percent of total lard produced. All pork products can be exported at the free market exchange rate.

In line with its increase in cattle prices, the government has raised the price of sheep to producers by 14 percent. The export exchange rate of wool has also been liberalized. This action may tend to stimulate sheep production and halt the downward trend of wool production.

The present crop-livestock price ratio is equalizing. But still the crop prices, especially grain prices, are better than those for livestock.

CONSUMPTION

Meat consumption in Argentina reached an alltime high in 1956 (Table 16), and the present trend of beef consumption in Argentina is definitely upward. Argentina's population is increasing at the annual rate of 350,000, which means that the added population alone consumes about 77 million pounds of meat annually.

Present abundance of beef cattle in Argentina, increased economic activity, and low prices all add up to expansion of domestic consumer demand. If this increased demand and the present high level of per capita consumption hold, immediate steps will have to be taken to secure an exportable beef surplus in the future.

Domestic consumption of lard is traditionally low. Not more than 20 percent of all lard produced--estimated at 22 million pounds in 1955--is consumed domestically. Pork consumption is also relatively small in

relation to beef, despite the fact that pork consumption has been increasing since prewar and that the prices of pork and pork products are low.

OUTLOOK AND COMPETITIVE ASPECT

The forecast for 1957 is encouraging for Argentina's livestock industry. Rains have been abundant and prospects for pastures are good. Cattle numbers may level off or decrease in Argentina, but beef production will probably continue to be large for several years, judging from the record number of cattle now on hand. The livestock industry is now concentrated in areas which have transportation facilities to marketing centers. If demand and prices warrant, the industry could expand to new areas and intensify production in current livestock-raising areas by improving management practices and controlling disease. Foot-and-mouth disease is one of the greatest handicaps to livestock producers. It frequently breaks out just prior to exportation of cattle or just after cattle are fattened and ready for slaughter.

Argentine meat is now competitive with both Australian and New Zealand meat on the London market. U.S. carcass and prime cuts of beef cannot compete with similar cuts produced in Argentina because of production costs. U.S. pork products, variety meats, and lard and tallow, however, compete very favorably, and have increased in export volume, despite Argentina's large production and its advantageous trade agreements with importing countries. Because of consumer preference for chilled meat, Argentine exports to the United Kingdom have increased substantially. This has brought down prices for frozen meat exported from New Zealand and Australia.

The United States imports large quantities of corned beef and sizable amounts of boneless processing beef from Argentina (Table 17 and 18). The United States does not produce corned beef in consumer-size cans, mainly because beef suitable for processing brings larger returns when sold loose, bulk canned, processed into sausage, or as a canned-meat ingredient. Current prices of U.S. quality beef suitable for canned-beef processing are not competitive with Argentine prices.

It is estimated that about one-third of Argentina's total meat exports in 1956 went to West Germany, Italy, and other South American countries (Table 19). West Germany alone received 17.6 percent--about 56 percent of its total meat imports (Table 18). This is a substantial quantity compared with small shipments in previous years. Fast Italian ships which make regular trips to Argentina have all-refrigerated space that could be used to transport Argentine chilled beef. Italy's imports of Argentine meat in 1956 were 25 percent of its total meat imports compared with small amounts in previous years (Table 20).

In recent years, U.S. exports of packing-house by-products have been substantial. Although Argentina's increased slaughter and expanded meat trade in 1955 and 1956 have lowered the price of meat, hides and skins and tallow in world markets, the United States has held its share of the

market, primarily because increased economic activity in importing European countries has increased the purchasing power of the average consumer abroad. If Argentine livestock production continues to increase and Argentine government supports continue, U.S. exports may be adversely affected in the international market (Table 21).

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[This Circular is based on reports from U.S. agricultural attaches, special studies by Foreign Agricultural Service commodity specialists, and other official data.]

LIST OF TABLES 1/

1/ All statistical information contained in the tables is from official and unofficial sources, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.--ALFALFA AREA AND CATTLE NUMBERS: Pampas Zone, Argentina, specified years

Year	Alfalfa	Cattle 1/	Cattle per acre of alfalfa
	1,000 acres	1,000 head	Head
1922	18,920	28,445	1.5
1934	11,940	22,073	1.8
1937	12,348	24,109	2.0
1942	12,607	23,777	1.9
1945	14,530	2/26,000	1.8
1947	15,051	31,557	2.1
1952	16,852	3/33,000	2.0
1954	17,969	33,698	1.9

1/ Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Entre Rios, La Pampa, and Santa Fe.
2/ Estimate based on national total.
3/ Estimate based on census.

Table 2.--LIVESTOCK NUMBERS: Argentina, specified years

Year 1/	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
	Head	Head	Head
1930	32,211,855	44,413,221	3,768,738
1937	33,207,287	43,882,728	3,965,945
1947	41,048,162	51,171,632	2,930,793
1954	43,595,600	46,771,500	3,511,740
1956	45,396,431	47,371,000	3,858,475

1/ Census data.

Table 3.--LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER: Argentina, average 1930-34, 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, annual 1950-56

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
	Head	Head	Head
1930-34	6,221,915	10,108,873	1,565,483
1935-39	7,643,131	10,793,339	1,962,756
1940-44	7,595,750	13,744,687	3,576,158
1945-49	8,518,128	14,424,619	2,790,014
1950...	9,897,899	9,149,382	2,079,544
1951...	8,978,003	8,024,194	1,712,464
1952...	8,785,713	9,970,003	1,722,060
1953...	7,896,051	10,169,331	1,991,366
1954...	8,133,133	11,105,884	2,025,090
1955...	10,003,888	10,573,421	2,013,081
1956...	11,700,000	10,200,000	2,400,000

Table 4.--COWS AND HEIFERS: Argentina, number on farms and slaughter, selected years

Year	Cows and heifers		Slaughter percent of total
	Number on farms	Number slaughtered	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
1930	17,577	1,985	11.3
1937	18,654	2,399	12.9
1942	17,890	2,374	13.3
1947	22,095	3,286	14.5
1952	24,030	3,044	12.6
1954	23,708	2,145	9.1
1956	24,571	4,400	17.9

Table 5.--SHEEP NUMBERS AND WOOL PRODUCTION: Argentina, specified years

Year	Number of sheep	Wool production	Wool production per head
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	Pounds
1888..........	66,701	396,828	5.9
1895..........	74,380	440,920	5.9
1908..........	67,212	417,712	6.2
1914..........	43,225	313,053	7.2
1922..........	36,209	310,408	8.6
1930..........	44,413	341,713	7.7
1934..........	39,330	363,759	9.2
1937..........	43,883	374,782	8.5
1938..........	45,917	383,600	8.4
1942..........	1/50,902	512,570	10.1
1945..........	56,182	525,356	9.4
1947..........	51,172	452,604	8.8
1952..........	54,684	417,551	7.6
1954..........	46,772	407,851	8.7
1955..........	46,000	357,000	7.7
1956..........	47,371	419,000	8.8

1/ Includes lambs.

Basic data from the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Table 6.--BEEF, REFRIGERATED: Argentine exports by type, by country of destination, annual 1953-56

Country of destination	Chilled				Frozen			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	- - - 1,000 pounds - - -				- - - 1,000 pounds - - -			
United Kingdom	8,188	29,451	237,228	510,674	205,429	164,247	129,335	34,914
West Germany	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,755	109,412
Italy	---	---	---	743	8,627	---	769	5,359
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	110	4,583	176	1,168
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,323	2,017
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	53	178
France	---	---	---	---	227	---	---	1,437
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,596
Spain	---	---	---	---	421	---	---	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	1,543	6,349	6,113
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	2,864	11,041	7,694
Chile	---	115	110	176	224	11,578	12,860	6,867
Peru	---	---	---	---	10,362	7,231	9,032	7,454
Israel	---	---	---	---	12,527	3,144	1,664	4,449
Other countries	---	---	---	---	18	3	---	58
Total	8,188	29,566	237,338	511,593	237,945	195,193	179,357	188,716

Country of destination	Manufactured				Total			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	- - - 1,000 pounds - - -				- - - 1,000 pounds - - -			
United Kingdom	77	979	4,806	---	213,694	194,677	371,369	545,588
West Germany	---	---	---	29,041	---	---	6,755	138,453
Italy	---	---	---	35,234	8,627	---	769	41,336
Netherlands	---	---	---	10,858	110	4,583	176	12,026
Greece	---	---	---	3,900	---	---	1,323	5,917
Switzerland	---	---	---	3,393	---	---	53	3,571
France	---	---	---	1,643	227	---	---	3,080
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	496	---	---	---	2,092
Spain	---	---	---	110	421	---	---	110
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	1,543	6,349	6,113
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	2,864	11,041	7,694
Chile	---	---	---	---	225	11,693	12,970	7,043
Peru	---	7	---	---	10,362	7,238	9,032	7,454
Israel	11	---	---	---	12,538	3,144	1,664	4,449
Other countries	---	---	---	660	17	3	---	718
Total	88	986	4,806	85,335	246,221	225,745	421,501	785,644

NOTE: Due to "rounding", a few individual country figures may not equal the annual total.

Table 7.--MUTTON AND LAMB, FROZEN: Argentine exports by country of destination, annual 1954-56

Country of destination	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	80,851	118,795	104,192
Austria	--	--	13
Belgium-Luxembourg	66	--	22
France	9	688	4,297
Greece	79	--	--
Netherlands	7	--	22
Norway	--	20	9
Sweden	293	13	--
Switzerland	--	55	22
U.S.S.R.	46,535	36,299	10,139
French possessions	--	--	1,517
Other countries	--	--	3,540
Total	127,840	155,870	123,773

Table 8.--BEEF: United Kingdom, quantity and value of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef imports, annual 1938, 1946-56, January-June 1955 and 1956

Year	Argentina		Australia		New Zealand		Other countries		Total	Average price per pound
	1,000 lb.	Cents per lb.	1,000 lb.	Cents per lb.	1,000 lb.	Cents per lb.	1,000 lb.	Cents per lb.	1,000 lb.	Cents per lb.
1938..........	792,750	05	244,940	04	101,246	04	149,534	05	1,288,470	05
1946..........	344,136	10	97,300	07	124,048	09	315,419	14	880,903	11
1947..........	555,317	10	225,376	07	135,184	08	209,768	16	1,125,645	10
1948..........	427,637	09	182,977	08	145,404	08	91,836	15	847,854	09
1949..........	482,695	11	118,151	09	98,274	09	102,290	12	801,410	10
1950..........	364,890	14	121,138	10	125,880	09	110,308	14	722,216	12
1951..........	107,499	17	94,330	11	73,543	12	61,502	19	336,874	15
1952..........	130,601	17	24,398	15	43,102	13	96,246	14	294,347	15
1953..........	181,392	22	304,365	17	77,794	16	127,670	23	691,221	19
1954..........	201,747	22	187,318	18	115,316	19	97,966	27	602.347	21
1955..........	371,369	22	260,873	19	133,411	20	41,497	30	807,150	21
1956 1/.......	545,588	18	189,283	19	165,063	18	20,943	33	920,877	19
Jan.-June 1955	139,238	---	98,920	---	61,729	---	23,605	---	323,492	---
" " 1956	271,126	---	94,641	---	82,531	---	10,473	---	458,771	---

1/ Estimated.

Economic Survey, September 25, 1956.

Table 9.--MEAT: United Kingdom, quantity and value of meat imports, annual 1938, 1946-56, January-June 1955 and 1956

Year	Argentina		Australia		New Zealand		Other countries		Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.
1938..........	1,080	60	547	31	615	41	1,226	122	3,468	254
1946..........	840	100	331	35	773	80	1,096	176	3,040	391
1947..........	1,122	139	474	48	781	83	766	142	3,143	412
1948..........	698	75	428	46	818	92	590	140	2,534	353
1949..........	722	87	502	62	718	90	681	170	2,623	409
1950..........	590	94	399	56	819	109	1,024	290	2,832	549
1951..........	260	58	308	57	629	95	1,075	389	2,272	599
1952..........	278	54	293	83	775	132	1,040	351	2,386	620
1953..........	377	91	635	135	716	142	1,190	378	2,918	746
1954..........	381	95	451	109	738	160	1,132	352	2,702	716
1955..........	613	150	535	131	750	187	1,125	351	3,023	819
1956 1/.......	811	162	431	104	924	223	1,027	327	3,193	816
Jan.-June 1955	255	62	235	60	375	96	545	165	1,410	383
" " 1956	406	81	215	52	462	111	514	164	1,597	408

1/ Economic Survey, September 25, 1956.

Table 10.--MEAT: Argentina, production and exports by kind, average 1930-34, 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, annual 1950-56

Period	Beef and veal		Lamb and mutton	
	Exports	Production	Exports	Production
	--- 1,000 pounds ---		--- 1,000 pounds ---	
Average:				
1930-34	1,185,509	3,164,269	169,114	415,106
1935-39	1,357,574	3,675,947	134,399	423,502
1940-44	1,455,108	3,743,872	268,016	561,333
1945-49	1,057,452	4,022,528	305,285	602,136
1950.....	946,763	4,506,101	105,080	374,125
1951.....	564,340	4,143,237	68,636	340,201
1952.....	607,356	3,942,200	158,394	424,370
1953.....	507,691	3,892,250	143,991	423,199
1954.....	510,180	4,001,148	163,844	453,286
1955.....	914,814	4,732,954	176,284	437,726
1956.....	1,355,829	5,544,569	143,299	407,851

Period	Pork		Total meat	
	Exports	Production	Exports	Production
	--- 1,000 pounds ---		--- 1,000 pounds ---	
Average:				
1930-34	38,157	227,295	1,392,780	3,806,670
1935-39	63,444	297,968	1,555,417	4,397,417
1940-44	200,885	593,180	1,924,009	4,898,385
1945-49	123,895	450,960	1,486,632	5,075,624
1950.....	60,027	350,106	1,111,870	5,230,332
1951.....	35,759	302,158	668,735	4,785,596
1952.....	27,641	300,705	793,391	4,667,275
1953.....	51,253	341,830	702,935	4,657,279
1954.....	51,394	343,838	725,418	4,798,272
1955.....	27,983	343,724	1,119,081	5,514,404
1956.....	77,161	418,874	1,576,289	6,371,294

Table 11.-- Cattle Hides and Calf Skins: Argentine exports, annual 1938 and 1953-56. 1/

Country of destination	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956	Percent of total for 1956
	Number					Percent
Austria	2/	8,668	5,500	0	501,664	4.25
Belgium-Luxembourg	610,670	41,059	108,342	119,498	135,760	1.15
Chile	---	142,106	350,614	440,197	163,270	1.38
Czechoslovakia	484,321	14,245	67,535	132,704	647,307	5.48
Denmark	3/	1,500	600	0	2,800	0.02
United Kingdom	708,635	552,787	541,491	481,905	791,906	6.71
Finland	86,453	578,633	258,386	203,179	736,058	6.23
France	110,631	0	24,250	24,263	246,071	2.08
West Germany	1,751,181	776,475	938,388	1,034,913	1,058,509	8.96
Greece	2/	3,665	48,580	0	11,780	0.10
Netherlands	240,319	1,738,255	1,382,720	1,464,510	891,568	7.55
Hungary	2/	111,332	245,944	123,085	628,804	5.32
Italy	703,527	545,160	1,102,605	736,536	1,472,300	12.47
Japan	348,138	216,232	27,801	164,069	342,159	2.90
Norway	3/	20,725	50,132	42,336	24,335	0.21
Peru	2/	56,780	23,180	2/	44,940	0.38
Poland	373,587	400,371	446,751	751,143	446,626	3.78
Rumania	2/	206,779	438,275	179,867	576,172	4.88
Spain	---	360,873	54,907	33,996	104,100	0.88
Sweden	4/609,714	624,649	235,012	128,368	39,334	0.33
Switzerland	---	142,371	46,252	49,300	88,121	0.75
U.S.S.R.	---	77,810	333,253	1,116,205	2,037,525	17.25
Yugoslavia	2/	2/	91,392	216,541	619,774	5.26
United States	5/976,472	2,126	0	8,500	98,025	0.83
East Germany	---	---	---	---	38,500	0.33
Portugal	---	---	---	---	29,450	0.25
Lebanon	---	---	---	---	15,650	0.13
Syria	---	---	---	---	8,500	0.07
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	7,150	0.06
Brazil	---	---	---	---	2,000	0.02
Australia	---	---	---	---	1,000	0.01
Other countries	489,407	5,690	207,354	144,319	---	---
Total	7,493,055	6,628,291	7,029,264	7,595,434	11,811,158	100.00

1/ Includes kipskins. 2/ If any, included in "other countries". 3/ Included with Sweden. 4/ Scandinavian countries. 5/ Includes Canada.

Source: 1938 data from Datos Estadisticos; 1953-55, Resumer de Exportaciones; and 1956, Junta Nacional De Carnes.

Table 12.--PORK, FROZEN: Argentine exports by country of destination, annual 1954-56

Country of destination	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds		
United Kingdom	9,187	3,437	14,665
West Germany	18,095	--	26,281
Belgium-Luxembourg	73	205	216
Czechoslovakia	4,409	2,046	--
Chile	3,183	569	637
Finland	767	--	--
France	648	1,129	121
Greece	--	--	198
Netherlands	298	196	988
Italy	4	--	--
Norway	--	--	49
Peru	--	203	84
Portugal	--	--	948
Switzerland	--	--	55
Other countries	80	2,504	6,188
Total	36,744	10,289	50,430

Table 13.--GRAIN AND FORAGE AREA: Argentina, average 1935-40, 1947-52, annual 1953-54, 1955-56

Season	Grains 1/	Forage 2/	Percent of total	
			Grains	Forage
	Acres seeded	Acres	Percent	
Ave. 1935-40	51,053	13,408	79.1	20.9
Ave. 1947-52	38,434	17,554	68.7	31.3
1953-54	40,102	19,494	67.1	32.9
1954-55	38,266	19,800	65.9	34.1
1955-56	38,995	19,892	66.5	33.5

1/ Cereals, linseed, and sunflower.
2/ Alfalfa and sudan grass.

Table 14.—MEAT: Value specified in Argentine trade agreements

Country	Period	Beef	Pork	Mutton & Lamb	Other Meat
		Value in thousand dollars			
Brazil..........	Jan. 1, 1953- Dec. 31, 1956	1/14.3	---	---	---
Chile..........	Feb. 19, 1954- Dec. 31, 1958	3,180	500	---	---
Peru............	Barter deal signed Sept. 1953	5,400	---	800	---
Germany, West...	Aug. 15, 1954- Aug. 14, 1957	1,000	---	---	---
Italy..........	June 26, 1952- Dec. 31, 1958	6,000	400	300	---
Germany, East...	Barter deal signed Sept. 1954	1,500	---	1,000	---
Czechoslavakia..	1955-58	1,070	1,020	1,140	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	2/	3/	4/

1/ 10 million cruzieros taken @ 70 per dollar.
2/ 20,000 tons.
3/ Small quantity.
4/ 2,500 tons.

Table 15.--LIVE ANIMALS: Argentine exports, by kinds, by country of destination, selected years

Country of destination	Cattle						
	Average						
	1934-38	1939-43	1944-48	1949-53	1954	1955	1956
	- - - Head - - -						
Bolivia........	5,976	26,752	29,988	10,552	3,798	19,843	24,372
Brazil.........	206	252	10,965	1,495	26	507	509
Chile..........	23,647	83,421	194,526	80,020	34,083	19,767	52,012
Paraguay.......	49,483	43,024	77,134	13,036	342	541	249
Peru...........	400	861	1,181	947	200	143	4,578
Uruguay........	481	409	39,680	179	---	2	56,031
Other countries	890	1,448	2,463	694	---	---	---
Total........	81,083	156,167	355,937	106,923	38,449	40,803	137,751

	Sheep						
	- - - Head - - -						
Bolivia........	499	1,908	2,079	61	---	---	---
Brazil.........	1,207	213	272	389	12	106	128
Chile..........	666,780	734,898	743,811	166,728	95,523	81,422	36,915
Paraguay.......	53	105	297	69	---	102	---
Peru...........	32	301	168	391	27	8,105	671
Uruguay........	661	212	536	130	---	5	5
Other countries	5,262	2,079	316	96	194	1	---
Total........	674,494	739,716	747,479	167,864	95,756	89,741	37,719

	Hogs						
	- - - Head - - -						
Bolivia........	310	1,215	2,839	1,166	---	---	230
Brazil.........	12	27	131	103	---	11	901
Chile..........	52	3,727	26,560	1,325	890	6	46
Paraguay.......	3	1	7	---	12	---	---
Peru...........	---	111	4	---	---	---	---
Uruguay........	19	1,478	181	---	---	---	---
Other countries	360	464	237	32	---	---	---
Total........	756	7,023	29,959	2,626	902	17	1,177

Table 16.--POPULATION AND MEAT CONSUMPTION BY KIND: Argentina, average 1930-34, 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, annual 1950-56

Period	Population	Meat consumption							
		Beef		Mutton		Pork			
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Number persons	1,000 pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds
Average:									
1930-34	12,503,929	1,978,759	158	245,993	20	189,138	15	2,413,890	193
1935-39	13,604,675	2,318,372	170	289,103	21	234,524	17	2,841,999	208
1940-44	14,763,546	2,288,764	155	293,318	20	392,294	26	2,974,376	201
1945-49	16,177,626	2,965,076	183	296,852	18	327,065	20	3,588,993	221
1950.....	17,422,197	3,559,338	204	269,045	15	290,079	17	4,118,462	236
1951.....	17,855,269	3,578,897	200	271,565	15	266,399	15	4,116,861	230
1952.....	18,231,496	3,334,843	183	265,976	15	273,064	15	3,873,883	213
1953.....	18,569,786	3,384,559	183	279,208	15	290,577	16	3,954,344	214
1954.....	18,930,211	3,490,969	184	289,442	15	292,445	16	4,072,856	215
1955.....	19,293,972	3,818,140	198	261,441	13	315,741	16	4,395,322	227
1956.....	19,660,000	4,188,740	213	264,552	13	341,713	17	4,795,005	243

Table 17.--ARGENTINA: MEAT, INCLUDING VARIETY AND CANNED: Argentine exports by major importing countries, 1955 and 1956

Commodity	United Kingdom Quantity	United Kingdom Value	Italy Quantity	Italy Value	West Germany Quantity	West Germany Value	United States Quantity	United States Value	Other countries Quantity	Other countries Value	Total Quantity	Total Value
	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.	1,000 lb.	Mil. dol.
1955												
Beef, chilled	237,228	44.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	110	0.1	237,338	44.7
Beef, frozen	134,141	24.4	769	0.1	6,755	1.2	---	---	42,498	7.3	184,163	33.0
Mutton, frozen	118,795	17.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,075	4.7	155,870	22.3
Pork, frozen	3,437	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,852	1.0	10,289	1.7
Variety meat (beef)	45,051	8.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,791	0.9	49,842	9.2
Variety meat (sheep)	4,665	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	968	0.3	5,633	1.8
Variety meat (pork)	146	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,469	0.4	2,615	0.4
Total refrigerated meat	543,463	97.1	769	0.1	6,755	1.2	---	---	94,763	14.7	645,750	113.1
Canned beef	80,325	28.0	---	---	---	---	82,723	28.1	27,932	9.7	190,980	65.8
Canned mutton	1,376	0.3	---	---	---	---	137	0.1	112	0.1	1,625	0.5
Total canned meat	81,701	28.3	---	---	---	---	82,860	28.2	28,044	9.8	192,605	66.3
1956												
Beef, chilled	510,674	75.1	743	0.1	---	---	---	---	176	1/	511,593	75.2
Beef, frozen	34,914	4.3	40,593	7.9	138,453	23.3	---	---	59,461	10.8	273,421	46.3
Mutton, frozen	104,192	16.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,581	2.4	123,773	18.5
Pork, frozen	14,665	2.0	---	---	26,281	3.6	---	---	9,484	1.3	50,430	6.9
Variety meat (beef)	52,904	9.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,176	1.0	58,080	10.7
Variety meat (sheep)	4,387	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	937	0.3	5,324	1.8
Variety meat (pork)	593	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,632	0.3	2,225	0.4
Total refrigerated meat	722,329	108.8	41,336	8.0	164,734	26.9	---	---	96,447	16.1	1024,846	159.8
Canned beef	60,071	18.7	---	---	---	---	56,222	17.4	43,342	13.5	159,635	49.6
Canned mutton	3,082	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	770	0.2	3,852	0.9
Total canned meat	63,153	19.4	---	---	---	---	56,222	17.4	44,112	13.7	163,487	50.5

1/ Not available.

Table 18.--BEEF, CANNED: Argentine exports, by destination, averages 1934-38, 1939-43, 1944-48, 1949-53, annual 1954-56

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1934-38...	85,906	38,838	30,998	155,742
1939-43...	121,721	47,914	29,381	199,016
1944-48...	116,507	34,211	11,237	161,955
1949-53...	39,706	80,524	21,662	141,892
1954......	49,727	57,269	45,975	152,971
1955......	80,325	82,723	27,932	190,980
1956......	60,071	56,222	43,342	159,635

Table 19.--MEAT: West Germany, imports by country of origin, annual 1938, 1953-56

Country of origin	1938 1/	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds				
Argentina........	112,005	3,877	9	6,755	164,734
France...........	---	278	6,388	23,191	16,231
Australia........	---	---	11	36	141
New Zealand......	---	---	---	387	33,829
Uruguay..........	29,308	240	273	455	22,044
Other countries..	7,074	4,220	4,485	14,157	18,449
Total..........	148,387	8,615	11,166	44,981	255,428

1/ Prewar Germany.

Table 20.--MEAT: Italy, imports by country of origin, annual 1954-56

Country of origin	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds		
Argentina.........	11	769	41,336
New Zealand.......	3,022	13,816	20,716
Australia.........	654	2,726	2,616
Denmark...........	25,480	46,617	59,190
France............	20,637	22,732	1/
Uruguay...........	2,110	607	3,734
Other countries...	6,566	13,892	26,618
Total...........	58,480	101,159	154,210

1/ If any, included in "other countries."

Table 21.--VARIETY MEATS: Exports to United Kingdom from United States and Argentina, 1954-56 1/

Variety meats	1954		1955		1956	
	Argentina	United States	Argentina	United States	Argentina	United States
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef......	29,632	62	44,132	5,031	52,203	5,659
Veal......	220	---	919	---	701	---
Mutton and lamb....	3,413	---	4,665	---	4,387	---
Pork......	1,420	---	146	---	593	---
Total.	34,685	62	49,862	5,031	57,884	5,659

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